GCWW MET OR EXCEEDED ALL STATE AND FEDERAL HEALTH STANDARDS

GCWW is proud to say that our water meets or exceeds every health standard developed by both the USEPA and Ohio EPA. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which shall provide the same protection for public health.

The tables below show the substances detected in GCWW drinking water while performing the most up-to-date monitoring required by the EPA. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Because of this, some of our data, though accurate, is more than one year old. For a complete listing of GCWW test results, call (513) 591-7700 and press "0".

Regulated Contaminants: Substances subject to a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), Action Level (AL) or Treatment Technique (TT)*. These standards protect drinking water by limiting the amount of certain substances that can adversely affect public health and are known or anticipated to occur in public water systems.

2010 Report			Miller Water (from the Ohio River)				Bolton Water (from the Great Miami Aquifer)				Typical Source of Contamination (for more details, visit **www.epa.gov/safewater/hfacts.html**)
Substance (Unit)	Maximum Allowed (MCL*)	MCLG*	Highest Compliance Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violation	Year Sampled	Highest Compliance Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violation	Year Sampled	
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.97	0.84 - 1.09	No	2010	0.98	0.81 - 1.34	No	2010	Additive which promotes strong teeth. May come from erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.14	0.59 - 1.14	No	2010	0.98	na	No	2010	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.
TTHMs (ppb) [Trihalomethanes]	80	na	43.0	17.7 - 76.5	No	2010	28.5	16.4 - 41.0	No	2010	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
HAA5 (ppb) [Haloacetic Acids]	60	na	9.84	2.66 - 20.6	No	2010	6.21	1.57 - 9.65	No	2010	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/l)	4 mrem/yr (AL = 50 pCi/l)	0	24	nd - 24	No	2007	6	nd - 6	No	2007	Decay of natural and man-made deposits. (EPA considers 50 pCi/l to be the level of concern.)
Turbidity (NTU)	TT1 < 1 NTU Max *and* TT2 < 0.3 NTU 95% of the time	na na	0.10 100%<0.3 NTU	0.04 - 0.10	No	2010	nr	nr	na	na	Soil runoff.
Lead[2] (ppb)	AL = 15	0	*90th percentile* 5.1	na	No	2010	*90th percentile* 5.1	na	No	2010	May come from erosion of natural deposits. There is no detectable lead in our water as it leaves the treatment plants. However, corrosion of household plumbing is a source of lead and copper contamination. GCWW tests water samples collected at customer taps, as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act to ensure safe water.
			(5 out of 112 samples tested were > the AL)				(5 out of 112 samples tested were > the AL)				
Copper[2] (ppm)	AL = 1.3	1.3	*90th percentile* 0.0338	na	No	2010	*90th percentile* 0.0338	na	No	2010	
			(0 out of 112 samples tested were > the AL)				(0 out of 112 samples tested were > the AL)				
Total Organic Carbon	TT[1]	na	2.38	1.74 - 3.11	No	2010	nr	nr	na	na	Naturally present in the environment.
Total Chlorine[2] (ppm)	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	1.01	0.89 - 1.06	No	2010	1.01	0.89 - 1.06	No	2010	Water additive used to control microbes.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0382	na	No	2010	0.0180	na	No	2010	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries.
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	1.25	na	No	2010	2.76	na	No	2010	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from steel and pulp mills.
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	1.81	na	No	2010	2.34	na	No	2010	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries.

Unregulated Contaminants: Substances for which EPA requires monitoring to determine where certain substances occur and whether it needs to regulate those substances.

2010 Report		Miller Water				Bolton Water				Typical Source of Contamination
Substance (Unit)	MCLG*	Avg. Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violation	Year Sampled	Avg. Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violation	Year Sampled	
Chloroform (ppb)	70	2.27	na	na	2010	1.26	na	na	2009	Byproducts of drinking water disinfection, measured at the point of entry to distribution system.
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	0	3.15	na	na	2010	3.35	na	na	2009	
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	60	4.09	na	na	2010	7.68	na	na	2009	
Bromoform (ppb)	0	0.99	na	na	2010	8.43	na	na	2009	
Sulfate (ppm)	na	76	54-115	na	2010	na	na	na	na	Erosion of natural deposits.

Foot Notes

1 The value reported under "Highest Compliance Level Detected" for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is the lowest ratio between percentage of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value of greater than one (1) indicates that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements. A value of less than one (1) indicates a violation of the TOC removal requirements. **2** Miller and Bolton were considered as one distribution system for regulatory purposes by Ohio EPA during 2010. Data listed for each system represents the combined distribution system.

Abbreviations

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter **ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter **nr:** not regulated **na:** not applicable **NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure clarity in drinking water **nd:** not detectable at testing limits **pCi/l:** picoCuries per liter, a measure of radioactivity in water **TTHMs:** Total Trihalomethane **HAA5:** Haloacetic Acids

***Definitions**

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Action Level or AL: The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system shall follow.

Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level or MRDL: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal or MRDLG: The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Turbidity: Utilities who treat surface water are required to report on turbidity as an indication of the effectiveness of the filtration system. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. The turbidity limit set by the EPA is 0.3 NTU in 95% of the daily samples and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. As reported in the table, GCWW's highest recorded turbidity result for 2010 was 0.10 NTU (Miller Water) and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100%.

The < symbol: A symbol which means less than. A result of <5 means that the lowest level that could be detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.